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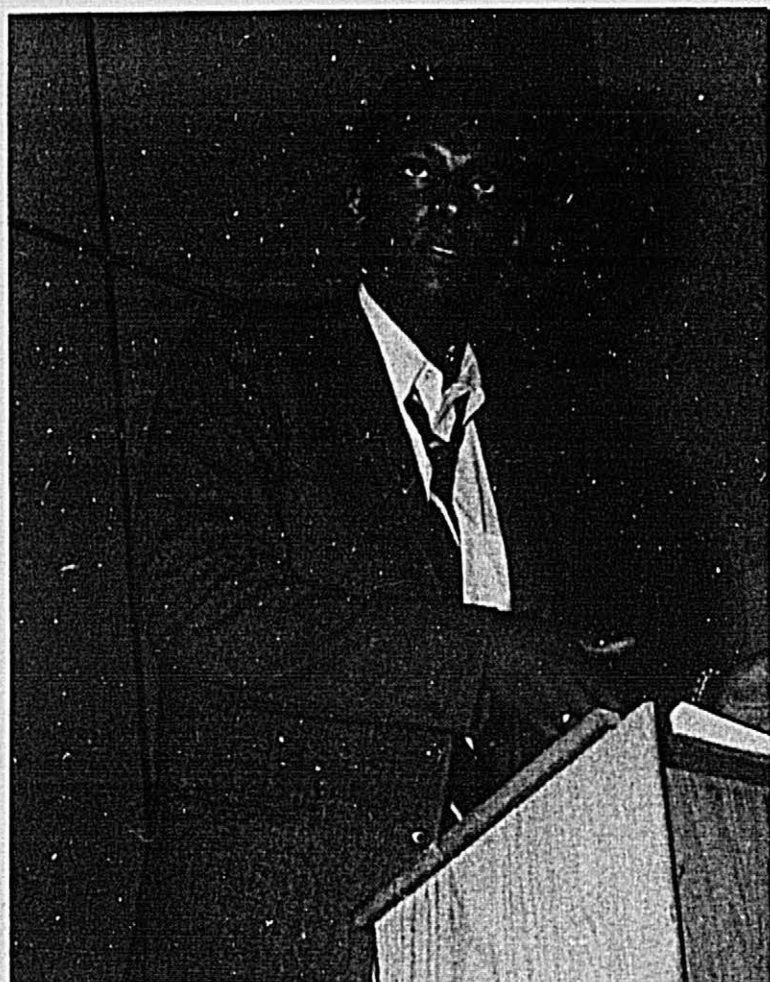


photo by Barry Lesser

TELL IT, BABY: SNCC chairman Stokely Carmichael tells the predominantly white audience in the Union Ballroom to go to Negro schools if it is concerned about integration. The Black Powerman received round after round of applause for his comments. He said, "We believe it's honorable to fight for our liberation, not just to die for it."

Stokely puts down whitey

by S. ROBERTSON GAGE
Editor-in-Chief

A predominantly white audience last night heaped round after round of applause on SNCC Chairman Stokely Carmichael for such comments as "if whites are concerned about integration they can come to our schools."

The 25 year-old leader of the American Negro activist group, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, spoke to a packed Union Ballroom on the general topic, "Toward Black Liberation".

Considering the black man in the modern American context Carmichael emphasized, "The right to define oneself is the most important right. For too long whites have defined even how we are to fight the war against them."

He said that in recent years this definition had centered around the concept of integration. Couched in liberal jargon, integration in effect meant that those Negroes who had adapted to the white American middle class were accepted as full fledged citizens.

Contrasting this type of assimilation with the SNCC outlook, Carmichael noted, "I didn't go to Selma to sit down next to those cats; to Jim Clark's daughter and Ross Barnett. I went there to make them crackers impotent over my life".

"Without organized power integration is meaningless," he said, noting that what separated SNCC from older Negro organizations like the Urban League was a new willingness to be openly political.

"We believe it's honorable to fight for our liberation, not just to die for it," he said.

Carmichael outlined SNCC plans for becoming a recognized pressure group, as centering around local organizations. He cited the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as the type of unit SNCC had helped to organize. With new laws on reapportionment he felt that SNCC could successfully move into urban areas throughout the country and organize black ghettos into effective political bodies.

Carmichael emphasized that SNCC had no intention of making any bargains with the forces of the establishment until American blacks were themselves an effective force. At no time did he feel they would compromise their culture.

In a world of white-oriented media he said, "you must fight every day to love black. But he was confident that an "ideology of blackness is being developed."

As evidence of black alienation Carmichael noted that while Negroes comprise about 10 percent of the American population, the forces in Viet Nam are about 30 percent Negro. He said personal reports led him to believe that the front lines were virtually black against yellow.

Speaking of the black status in underdeveloped or "over-exploited," countries Carmichael pointed up Kwame Nkrumah as a "very clever savage". When a heated questioner asked what the deposed Nkrumah had done with all the money he had made, Carmichael had an answer. He said

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Teach-in Monday on Soviet Jewry

A teach-in on the "Jews in the Soviet Union" will be held on Monday in Redpath Hall.

Sponsored by the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation in conjunction with the McGill Social Development Committee, the program will be divided into three sessions.

The first session, at 1 pm, will present David Lewis, MP, speaking on "The USSR and Human Rights", chaired by Prof. Charles Taylor.

At 4:30 pm there will be "A Factual Inquiry into Soviet Jewry" with Eric Goldhagen, a Sovietologist from Brandeis University, and Moshe Decter, director of Minorities Research in New York.

Elie Wiesel, author of "Jews of Silence", will address the final session at 8:30 pm, speaking on "Will Soviet Jewry Survive?".

Prof calls for course changes

by DANNY LEVINSON

Several recommendations to help McGill freshmen adjust to the university environment were submitted this week to the faculty, in a report compiled by Professor Edward Webster of Psychology.

The proposals arise from the suggestions of about forty students who attended last summer's Academic Productivity Workshop.

The report calls for a revision of the first-year program, particularly in science, in order to "provide a greater challenge to incoming students."

In particular, it is recommended that the number of electives in the BSc program be increased from one to two, and that the first-year course provide a continuation of high school study rather than a repetition of it.

The report also suggests that "members of staff who teach first-year courses (including section leaders, laboratory assistants and professors) should be available for consultation under specified conditions and times."

Among the other proposals:

- First-year courses should include more examinations and

term papers in order to keep the student up with his work and encourage originality of thought.

- Lecture notes should be available, since "the student cannot be expected to think during a lecture if he must be a secretary" at the same time.

McGill should adopt a credit system of promotion in order to be more fair to the student who passes only some courses.

- Saturday classes should be abolished because of transportation problems for many students.

- Study facilities should be improved: this includes more physical space and a broadening of the tutorial system.

- Grade XII matriculation should be required for admission to a four-year course in Arts and Science to ensure that a student is 18 before registration.

- Facilities should be provided whereby incoming students can ask questions before registration through personal interviews or by letter.

OPEN MEETINGS

TODAY: ASUS

There will be an ASUS open meeting today at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom to give candidates nominated for ASUS positions an opportunity to speak. All Arts and Science students are invited to attend.

MONDAY: SC

There will be an open meeting in the Union Ballroom Monday at 1 pm, at which candidates for President, External Vice-President and Internal Vice-President of the Students' Society will give a short speech.

Nkrumah had nationalized his cocoa industry and used the profits to build the Volta dam, make his country literate and train guerilla units to liberate South Africa and Angola.

When questioned on how Canadian blacks could aid SNCC, Carmichael urged them to maintain their cultural identity and organize themselves, no matter how small a part of the community they formed.

The SNCC presentation reached the height of irony when Carmichael's initial anti-establishment statements were followed by an appeal to the audience for funds in the interest of brotherhood. The presentation was also plagued by a faulty sound system which Carmichael attributed to the CIA.

FEBRUARY 24, 1967

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Oxford-bound d'shect was ousted last night as editor of the review in a coup staged by d'bird and company, leader of the sudden seizure, in reminiscence of another famous epileptic, was unilaterally declared interim editor, pending decision of the superfluous sc. roused at 4:30 am, "the crusher" could only exclaim "wrbxst"; his fellow councillor, "jungle boy", could not be reached for comment, however the great caizmadia came through once again, calling forth his superior powers of oratory he lambasted all that damn white snow and the necessity of sharing, undercovers agents and masterminds of the coup were harvey schneider, percy spilberg, danny deM, vic parsons, GEORGY AND VIVIAN

Co-ordinated development?

It has been apparent for some time now that McGill has two basic choices concerning the orientation of its future development. It may continue to provide facilities for the study of a broad range of disciplines, succeeding more or less according to problematical circumstances; or it could decide, in harmony with the other Quebec universities and the Department of Education, to opt for the rationalization of university development, with respect to "which universities are best qualified, according to objective criteria, to offer what programmes of study?"

It is clear, given the fact of seriously limited financial and human resources together with progressively heavier demands for university education, (ultimately to be free) that where instruction, research, library and press facilities are available, but limited due to the high costs of small, often

inefficient performance, there may be distinct financial and academic benefits to be realized from the integration and coordination of some specific departments, faculties and ancillary operations.

What is envisaged is not the emasculation of the existing universities such that they might lose their raison d'être, or their autonomous direction of academic disciplines, but rather their integration into an organized programme of development on the basis of some rational pattern of task and resource allocation. This would involve re-structuring in order that each university might concentrate on those areas in which its strengths lay together with offering particular courses in the alternative language. and English could perhaps be more effectively carried out in the French and English university respectively (in the Montreal area), thereby avoiding the duplication involved under the current system; the study of Business Administration at two or more

universities could be confined to McGill; the Centre for French Canada Studies could be coordinated with the Centre de Documentation des Canadiens Français at the Université de Montréal. The examples could be multiplied but perhaps the two most pressing areas for consideration involve a Quebec university press and the coordination of university library research facilities.

In order to realize the economies of scale necessary to furnish text books and other publications economically, in both language, a Québec university press, endowed with adequate translation facilities is vital. Through arrangements with American and other Canadian publishers it would be possible to provide series of text books in French and English where appropriate.

Parallel to the streamlining of facilities is the necessity of the coordination of library and research facilities, in order to avoid duplications involved under present conditions.

Involving, in some cases, the phase-out of certain departments, and possibly even faculties, such proposals will not appeal to the more conservative-minded traditionalists; but for those prepared to learn a lesson from the recent protracted negotiations concerning university grants, they merit thorough consideration.

Before further uncoordinated proliferation of various areas for study are undertaken by Quebec's universities, thereby rendering increasingly difficult such rationalization, every effort ought to be made to explore the prospects for maximizing efficiency and improving opportunities for effective scholarship.

LETTERS

Think Provincial

Dear Sir,

It is unfortunate that Mr. Procter did not attend the UGEQ Congress where he might have learned how the question of finances was settled. First let me emphasize that the McGill delegation was instrumental in helping to defeat a proposal of the l'Université de Sherbrooke which would have raised per capita fees in UGEQ from \$1.00 to \$2.00 and which was beaten by only twelve votes. Though the delegation did not vote as a bloc on any issue, on this resolution there was almost unanimous opposition from McGill, including several speakers from the floor of the General Assembly.

In addition it must be understood that this increase would only have applied to the universities since, until this Congress, colleges classiques, écoles normales, and technical schools paid various amounts, some as low as \$0.25 per head. As a result of a later resolution this situation has been normalized so that all members of UGEQ now pay the same annual fee — \$1.00 per capita.

Nevertheless, all delegates at the Congress realized that the Union is in financial difficulties and the universities are the only ones in the position to help meet last year's deficit. For this reason a majority of the McGill delegation (probably about 75%) voted to have the five universities and Loyola

College cover the \$20,000 deficit over two years.

Though McGill and Loyola were not members of UGEQ when this debt was incurred, membership implies that we assume all the obligations of membership, including previous debts. Obviously even if this proposal had been defeated McGill would still be helping to cover this deficit through its regular fees.

As to the charge that the whole affair was rigged to cheat "the English Aristocracy", I think the bigotry implied in the allegation is obvious enough. Suffice it to say that the extra assessment will cost l'Université de Montréal more than McGill.

Marty Freeman

Well May You Ask

Dear Sir,

Revelations of government infiltrated student organizations in the U.S. and Canada raise a question of greater import than just academic license which is subsumed within the greater problem. Although freedom is taken for granted as an inalienable, fundamental tenet of our western political tradition just how free in reality is the individual and the associations he joins? One of the primary features of totalitarian societies be they fascist or communist, is the complete integration and consequent dominance by the government of all autonomous social groups — this is complete domination, cultural, social, political and economic. There are no autonomous, free-thinking associations — the governing elite is in control of everything and everyone.

Granted that Canada and the U.S. are still far from being the monolithic societies that Nazi Germany was and that totalitarian Russia and Communist China are today. But not quite so far as most people would think. If relatively noninfluential, innocuous student organizations merit such interference from powerful governments we can be almost certain that they have 'spies' in trade-unions, employers associations, cartels and numerous other 'subversive' organizations. The superior economic resources of the government enable it to oversee and perhaps dictate policy in these associations. Today's brand of constitutional democracy is increasingly losing its application as a definition of reality. Our democracy seems to be suffering a Freudian insecurity complex in which everyone is suspect.

Irving Schonfeld, BA 2
Share

Dear Sir,

Professors are often asked to help finance some project which has little to do with their profession as university teachers. This request is different. World University Service consists entirely of members of the university community (faculty and students) who cooperate with their colleagues in other countries to mitigate some of the more serious problems with which this community is faced.

Professors and students who are forced out of their universities for racial or political reasons are helped to continue their teaching and studies in other countries. Funds are pro-

vided to help build libraries; books are collected and shipped abroad to meet the needs of developing nations. In Asia, Africa, and Latin America university clinics are being built and kept supplied with drugs for the benefit of students, professors, and their families. Residences and cooperative canteens are established and equipped, international university exchanges, seminars and specialist conferences are arranged, and counselling services are provided for persons studying abroad.

The activities of World University Service in some fifty countries cost around \$4,000,000 per year. Much of this is made possible as a result of emergency schemes and pilot projects organized as part of the WUS "International Programme."

This programme needs \$400,000 per year, of which 88% will be spent directly on projects, and 12% will be consumed by administrative overhead.

The "SHARE" campaign gives donors the opportunity of joining with thousands of university teachers and students across Canada and in other relatively prosperous countries in contributing to the WUS "International Programme." This year's fund drive at McGill (February 22-24) marks the first attempt to raise money through a "SHARE" campaign, held annually on other campuses.

Every dollar donated is sent to WUS headquarters in Geneva; the expenses of the local and Canadian WUS committees are covered through special

activities such as Treasure Van. The money donated by this university in previous years has helped to implement many worthwhile projects. We invite everyone to make a generous donation to enable this work to continue.

Please send your cheque to SHARE Committee, WUS, International Affairs, McGill Students' Union. A receipt will be sent to you for income tax purposes.

Gad Horowitz
Assistant Professor of
Political Science

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10:00 THESE THREE IN PERSPECTIVE

Tonight's show features a fascinating collection of personalities, including Jean Lesage, H. Carl Goldenberg, Chad and Jeremy, and Stokely Carmichael. Also satire and international news.

**MONDAY, Feb. 27
10:00 CONTEMPORARY FOLK SOUNDS**

'The Children of the Bells'. Richard Adams interviews Sean Gagnier, a young folk singer who has just released his first L.P. on Folkways.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 28
10:00 C'EST BEAU, LA VIE**

A tribute to Jacques Brel, who is retiring from the stage. His songs and his poetry. Produced by Ernie Caron.

today

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Lunch Hour" by John Mortimer. Admission free. Union theatre, 3rd floor, 1:15 pm.

COMPUTING SOCIETY: PDP-8 lab in E-604, 2-5 pm.

NEWMAN: Supper and mass, 6 pm. Father Alan McFarland (Anglican), chaplain of Bordeaux jail, MA in sociology from Columbia, speaking on "Function of Chaplaincy, etc.". Come with ideas, 7:30 pm.

HILLEL: Deadline for submissions of nomination petitions for Hillel Officers, 1967-68.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist using West Indian liturgy followed by "rehabilitation of the criminal", Capt. K. Buchan, Director, St. Edward's Half-way House, Canterbury House, 3555 University Street, 5:10 pm.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: Drawings from the fourth year class' freehand drawing course. School of Architecture Exhibition Room; 9 am-6 pm.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: Tertulia in Spanish. B28; 1 pm.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: "Symposium at SGWU"; 11 am. Those going, come to the switchboard in the Union from 10:30 to 11 am. Please be on time.

FILM SOCIETY: Hitchcock festival: "Dial M for Murder"; 6:30 pm. "Psycho"; 9 pm. Single admission 75¢; Series \$2. All in L-132.

GRADUATE NURSES' STUDENTS' SOCIETY: "Days of beer and roses". Dance to the Jimmy Guy Quartet. Admission \$1. All PGSS welcome. Wilson Hall, 8:30 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: International supper, 8:5¢. 7 pm. Phone before 2 for reservations. Also Berri and Perry, folk songs, 25¢. 3625 Aylmer, 9 pm.

JAZZ SOCIETY: Jam session. Union ballroom; 1 pm.

NEW DEMOCRATS: Important general meeting — club policy for provincial NDP convention. Union B-23; 1 pm.

CURLING CLUB: No curling at Caledonia club, especially not between 1 and 5 pm.

MOC: Buy your tickets for the banquet (Mar. 3). \$1.75 each, Union ticket office.

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY: Names posted for student concert, Union 412.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Evan Cooper, president, Life Extension Society, Washington, D.C., on cryogenics and life extension. All welcome. Palmer Howard Theatre, McIntyre, 1 pm.

COMMERCE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY: Open meeting to hear platforms of candidates. Union B-24, 1 pm.

FENCING CLUB: Party for all members in the RCAF Lounge, Currie Gym., 8 pm.

LYC: General meeting. A little problem of the constitution. E-304, 1-2 pm.

WUS: Buy a SHARE; opt into the world university community. Booths in all main buildings, 10 am-3 pm.

Saturday

FILM WORKSHOP: Meeting to screen and discuss all processed film. Bring all film regardless of quality, seen or unseen. Union 457-458, 2 pm.

NEWMAN: "Encounter" at Gault Estate with Christians at McGill.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Orchestra, Union 307, 1:30 pm; Cast, Union 327, 2 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: Hitchcock Festival: "Marnie" 6:30 pm; "The Birds" 9 pm. Single admission: 75¢, Series \$2.00. All in L-132.

Sunday

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist, Sermon; Canterbury House, 3555 University St., 10 am. Breakfast available.

MOC: Free ski lessons; certified instructors, Glen Mt. Chartered bus leaves Roddick Gates 8 am, returns 7 pm. Tickets at Union ticket office. Information: Dan Wade 721-6874.

(Continued on page 8)

WHAT'S WHAT

ACTION ON BILL 25

An open meeting to plan appropriate action in connection with Bill 25 will be held on Thursday, March 2, at 1 pm. The meeting is being organized by the Students for a Democratic University, and all those interested in helping should contact George Farkas at 486-7596. Location to be announced.

COMPUTER ARTS

The Computer Arts exhibit, sponsored by the Computing and Fine Arts Societies has been moved from the Redpath Library to a new time and place. It will be held at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, beginning Sunday March 5 and running for a three-week period ending March 26.

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS

With the help of documents compiled during his life and the recollections of his friends and those who knew him, it is possible to present on film the story of the author of *Terre des Hommes* and *Vol de Nuit*, Antoine de St. Exupéry.

Le Cercle Français cordially invites everyone to come and see *Visages de Saint-Exupéry* Wednesday, 8 pm, Leacock 132.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB

Dr. J. Robertson Unwin, of the Allen Memorial Institute and McGill's Dept. of Psychiatry, will speak at the Psychology Symposium at SGWU today. Dr. Unwin, familiar to Psychology Club members, recently had a feature article printed in the *Montreal Star* Weekend Magazine about his three-year research into stress involved by initiations in McGill fraternities.

Other speakers will include Dr. Gardner of SGWU and Dr. Huber of Plattsburgh U.

All those going must be at the switchboard at 10:30 am.

SAVOY SOCIETY PRESENTS "IOLANTHE"

The Savoy Society is presenting the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Iolanthe" on March 2, 3, and 4 in Moyse Hall. Performances begin at 8:15 pm. Tickets are on sale at the Union Box Office at \$1.25 for students and \$1.75 regular.

JOACHIM PLAYS TODAY

The Music Society has invited Walter Joachim, the first Cellist of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra to speak and perhaps play in Leacock 219 from 1 to 2 pm today.

Everyone interested please attend. There will be no admission charge.

Weekend Conferences

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

A conference on "Student Government" sponsored by the

Pre-University Affairs Committee will take place in the Union and the Leacock building all day tomorrow. Participants will be high school Student Council presidents and newspaper editors.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

The second annual Congress of Science and Engineering Students of Quebec will be held this weekend at Laval University. The subjects to be studied include teaching methods at university level and the standardization of first and second year courses, and research at the university and its necessity in industry.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

The Winnipeg-based magazine *Canadian Dimension* will sponsor a conference to explore "Alternative Routes to Canadian Independence" at SGWU next weekend. Prof. Gad Horowitz of Political Science, editorial writer for the magazine and author of a new book on Canadian labour and politics, will be one of the major speakers.

NEXT ISSUE

The next issue of the Daily will appear election day, Wednesday March 1.

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TODAY

In Arts, Humanities and Union

lobbies and in the Bookstore

Art and photography submissions may be picked up at the Union Switchboard.

The Review

McGill Daily Supplement

FEBRUARY 24, 1967



University

1966

Education

Professor Fenichel teaches economics at McGill. He has been concerned for a long time with the problems of education which have recently been raised on this campus.

The sages tell us that the historic mission of the university is the pursuit of truth. So be it. Modern North American universities, admitting masses of students, have added and perhaps come to emphasize the function of preparing students for a place in a technological society. This type of education, or training if you prefer, has become a prerequisite for advancement in society. This relatively new situation, mass education to meet the needs of a technological society, has created demands on the university which are not fully understood. Among the more serious consequences of the failure to understand and cope with the new situation has been a growing problem of student dissatisfaction with the university experience. Consider the following expression of this dissatisfaction coming from Berkeley in 1964:

"As a human being seeking to enrich himself, the student has no place in the multiversity. Instead he becomes a mercenary, paid off in grades, status and degrees, all of which can eventually be cashed in for hard currency on the job market. His education is not valued for its enlightenment and the freedom it should enable him to enjoy, but for the amount of money it will enable him to make. Credits for courses are subtly transformed into credit cards as the multiversity inculcates the values of the acquisitive society."

Even the students whose primary interest is to be trained and prepared for the job market expects the university to offer something more than an extended high school education. The student anticipates a new and exciting educational experience. This is true despite the fact that this experience, to the extent that it can be envisioned, is one

which the vast majority of high school graduates are not equipped to receive. It is also one that for most is probably not considered of any real importance. In any case it is an experience which the university, with its new responsibility of providing higher education for the masses, seems no longer able to provide.

What should be the role of the modern university? Dr. Jacques Perkins, the president of Cornell, has pointed out that the university should be concerned with the discovery, transmission and application of knowledge. He goes on to point out that to argue over the relative importance of these missions is irrelevant. The job is to create three strong sides of the triangle which reinforce each other. It seems to me the problem has been that the university has attempted to fulfill the role suggested by Dr. Perkins without changing the institutional framework within which it operates. These attempts are being made at a time when the nature of the university students has, as I have already indicated, changed materially. The approach has been to meet new and expanded needs by multiplying the number and increasing the size of existing educational institutions with little or no change in the environment itself. It is within the context of a university structure that has outgrown its usefulness; one that neither discovers, transmits nor applies knowledge as efficiently as it should, that I would like to consider the present state of faculty-student relations and suggest possibilities for the future.

Perhaps the words which best express the nature of the problem of faculty-student relations, at least from the standpoint of the students, are "publish or perish". What the words denote is a situation where faculty members, because of university pressure, are forced to devote their major energy to publishing, not teaching. Although paid to teach they can expect advancement to be based on scholarly publication. And prestige depends on journal articles, not classroom skill.

Given that the situation exists, a solution can only be found when its causes are fully appreciated. Assume that we start off with someone with a burning interest in teaching and agree to base his advancement on teaching skill.

In the present university environment this burning interest would soon be turned into tolerance, at best, "burning boredom" at worst. Consider first the nature of the student body in a situation of mass university education. Many are interested mainly in receiving specific training to enable them to pursue a specific career. All the students have gone through years of pre-university education which does more to stifle than enhance curiosity and creativity. There are some who survive this experience and for most part they constitute the group which, according to the folklore of the profession, make teaching worthwhile. It seems like small satisfaction particularly in a lecture course of over two hundred. Next consider what the teacher is asked to do with the student body. He is asked to "educate" them in an environment where year after year he faces what is essentially the same audience getting what are essentially the same responses. The format is rigidly defined with the only options being a change of lecture notes and perhaps an occasional change of courses. When you consider that many of the people who do this "teaching" possess the most creative minds in our society, you realize not only how boring it must be from the standpoint of the teacher; but also what a waste of human talent it is from the standpoint of society. The natural response, particularly for those with the greatest talent, is to find an outlet other than teaching in which they can express themselves. This outlet may be administration, but for the most talented it is more likely to be research. A university wishing to keep their most talented people, and in any case having no means for evaluating teaching competence, will respond by offering promotion and pay based on demonstrated research skills. The larger universities will also tend to cut down on their researchers' teaching responsibility. Even staff members of lesser research ability, facing the same trying situation in connection with teaching,

by A. H. FENICHEL

and recognizing that the road to academic fame and fortune lies in research, respond by de-emphasizing teaching. What I am trying to point out is that the "publish or perish" philosophy is not something imposed on the faculty but rather an indication of faculty preference. This faculty preference is based on limited satisfactions to be gained from teaching, which in turn is due both to the very nature of mass education and to the institutional environment in which teaching must be carried out.

A solution to this dilemma must be based on a recognition of the fact that teaching and research are not mutually exclusive categories. What we have is a profession where some people's comparative advantage lies in teaching and

other's in research. Recognizing this fact one group should be expected and given the opportunity to spend the major portion of their time on developing and instituting improved methods of instruction. The second group should be given a maximum amount of time to pursue their research interests. The teaching responsibility of this group would emphasize contact with the better students specializing in the researcher's particular field of interest. The only restraint on the researcher in pursuing his research interest should be such that, as Dr. Perkins has pointed out, their professional — not their personal — off-campus activities are relevant to their on-campus research and their students. To quote Dr. Perkins, "otherwise the professor is just in business, or moonlighting, and his students are being shortchanged." What I suggesting presumes a recognition of the fact that mass university education imposes upon the university a responsibility, akin to that of elementary and high schools, to make every effort to enhance the motivation of their students. It presumes that a university can no longer justifiably take the position that since attendance at a university is voluntary, there is no particular obligation to make the program interesting. A cruder way of putting it is: work at least hard enough to pass or out you go. Taking this attitude many universities provide special, although not necessarily pedagogically sound, programs for their better students and show little concern for the rest.

There are no educational Utopias. Many faculty members are not particularly competent teachers or researchers. Changing the university environment will not automatically alter this fact. It is also likely that within the system I have attempted to outline, those specializing in research would have the greater prestige. This could easily result in a situation where only those with relatively little talent were willing to specialize in teaching. That is why it is particularly important that no rigid line be drawn between teaching and research; and that it is essential that the teaching specialist be well rewarded for his work. I include in this reward the availability of funds for research into teaching methods. No internal system will do away with or even substantially reduce the impersonality of the multiversity. For the student who is lost at the large university, the educational system must provide an alternative in the form of smaller colleges. There will also continue to be students who are not capable of doing university work, whether the school is large or small.

What I have tried to do is to point out that the first step in improving university education is to recognize the teacher, along with the researcher and administrator, as a legitimate part of the university family. Recognition must also be given to the fact that to keep even the best motivated people interested in teaching requires that the teaching environment be changed. The discovery, transmission and application of knowledge are the goals; specialization and the use of modern technology applied to teaching are the keys to their achievement.

The Review

published every Friday in the McGill Daily, the Review is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.

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The Plight of Soviet Jewry

by Shelly Schreter

ews as a soviet nationality

In the Soviet multinational society, nationality is a fundamental component of citizenship carrying vital psychological, cultural, and even political ramifications. From the very inception of the Soviet state, the Jewish community has been accorded the legal status of a nationality. Their legal position has been complicated, however, by the lack of a specific national territory within the U.S.S.R. and by the fact that they simultaneously constitute a religious minority.

If the Jewish community, qua community, has a fixed legal status as a nationality, so too does the individual born of Jewish parents. A Jew is not someone who desires to be so or chooses to identify himself as such; he is a judicially defined person who is inescapably part of a Jewish nationality. The determining legal factor in

fixing the designation is not the distinctive attributes, whether supposed or real, of the ethnic group; rather, it is the simple biological fact of being born of Jewish parents. Only if one of the parents is non-Jewish can the child "opt out" by choosing the nationality of that parent.

This reality is manifested in the passport system, which is a vital component in everyday Soviet life, serving as the basic identification which must be presented when applying to a school or for a job, when renting an apartment, or in any contact with governmental institutions. Nationality is, of course, prominently stamped on the passport, the Jews' particular stamp being "YEVREI" (Russian for "Jew"). The passport becomes a potentially powerful means for either discrimination or favoritism on nationality grounds.

Numbering, according to the census of 1959, 2,268,000, the Jews are dispersed throughout all of the fifteen Union Republics. On a national level, Jews form but 1.09% of the total population.

The small percentage of Jews in the total population does not, however, reflect their relative weight in the nationality pattern. Actually, among the 108 nationalities, they rank eleventh in numbers and the numerical spread from seventh place is less than three-quarters of a million.

The dispersal of Jews, together with the extremely high degree of their urbanization (95%), has no doubt accelerated the normal trend to linguistic assimilation. In contrast to the 1926 census figures when over 70% of the Jews listed Yiddish, the recognized national

language, as their native tongue, only 18% or a little more than 400,000 did so on the 1959 census. Soviet-Yiddish schools researchers, including M. Friedberg at the University of Leningrad, have contended that the Soviet Jewish community is not on the road to complete linguistic assimilation. They have noted the extensive use of Yiddish in areas in the Ukraine and Byelorussia where compact Jewish populations exist, as well as the high popularity of Yiddish concerts and publications.

Jews are officially recognized as a religious minority by the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults. An official Government report to the United Nations states that "the laws in force in the Soviet Union on religious matters bar any state registration of citizens of the Soviet Union according to reli-

gion..." In consequence, "no indication of religious affiliation is given in State documents such as passports or in State censuses."

Notwithstanding the voluntary character of membership in the Jewish religious community, the same root term for both the nationality and the religion — "Jews" or "Jewish" — makes the complete separation of the two in the public mind impossible. The intertwining of both nationality and religion become particularly apparent in the atheist propaganda campaign directed by the Party. The Jewish religion is frequently attacked on grounds that it stimulates nationalist feelings or that it expresses "national exclusiveness." Thus the "voluntary" adherence to the Jewish religion may appear to be less voluntary than law would require.

the religious aspect

Dedicated to "scientific materialism" and to the conviction that religion is the "opiate of the masses," the Soviet Communist Party conducts a vigorous atheistic propaganda campaign. It recognizes, however, the constitutional right of Soviet citizens to adhere to the religions of their choice, and to pass them on to their children. There exists a working entente between the Soviet government and the Russian Orthodox Church, which allows the latter a fully functioning network of 35,000 priests and 20,000 parish churches. The Church maintains close contacts with foreign Orthodox communities, which Church leaders visit periodically. In 1962, the Russian Orthodox Church became an active member of the World Council of Churches. The Church publishes a monthly journal, as well as prayer books and Bibles; religious articles such as candles, beads, church vessels, etc. are also produced. Baptists, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Moslems, and Buddhists all enjoy more or less similar privileges.

The situation of Judaism in the Soviet Union presents a startling contrast. From an estimated 3000 at the time of the Revolution, the number of syn-

agogues had dropped to 450 in 1956. These were to serve 2½ million Jews, approximately 10% of whom were religiously observant. The number of synagogues plunged to 150 in 1959 and 96 in 1961, at the rate of 4.3 synagogues per month. The Institute of Eastern European Jewish Affairs at Brandeis University estimates that there are 62 legally functioning synagogues left in the Soviet Union, as well as an undetermined number of secret "minyanim" (prayer-meetings). The closure of a synagogue was typically preceded by a virulent anti-semitic campaign in the local press. Crude articles portraying the synagogue as a center of illicit currency transactions as well as drunken brawling were common. "The gods of the servitors of the synagogue are profit and money — 'the golden calf'." "Judaism kills love for the Soviet motherland," and "Judaism defends what is dead and rotten; it erases all bright prospects from human life" — are a few choice quotations. The articles were often accompanied by violently anti-semitic caricatures portraying Jews in various poses of greed, avarice, and betrayal of the Soviet motherland.

The arrest and conviction of

synagogue leaders for "economic crimes" often coincided with these press campaigns. Of those sentenced to death for these crimes, an incredibly disproportionate 55-60% were Jewish. Ultimately the local authorities would close down the synagogue on a variety of superficial pretexts.

The discouragement of Judaism is further intensified by the lack of training facilities to replace the 60-odd Russian rabbis whose average age exceeds 70. The single "yeshiva" (theological seminary) in Russia functions with a handful of students in Moscow, and wavers on the brink of total extinction. The authorities play an unobtrusive role in these developments. In 1962, for example, nine students of the "yeshiva" from Georgia and Daghestan were refused the residence permits for their stay in Moscow after the termination of their summer vacation, due to a sudden housing shortage.

For almost half a century, the Jews of Russia have been denied a central or co-ordinating organization. This absence results in fragmentation of religious life, and atomization of individual religious communities. No Hebrew bible has been printed in approximately half

a century. The Soviet authorities have never implemented their oft-repeated promises to print Jewish prayer-books for which there is a desperate need. Russian authorities have adamantly spurned offers of free prayer-books from the Western Jewish communities. Meanwhile, the Russian Jews have no constant source for their devotional articles and religious calendars. The leaders of Judaism, unlike those of

The B'Nai B'Rith Hillel Foundation in conjunction with the McGill Social Development committee is sponsoring a teach-in on the "Jews in the Soviet Union" to be held on Monday, February 27, 1967.

other religious denominations, are forbidden to visit their co-religionists outside the USSR, not even those in the so-called Soviet "satellite" countries of eastern Europe.

This entire state of affairs became focused, on the baking of "matzoth" (unleavened bread), the traditional Jewish food connected with the Passover holiday. Passover has tra-

ditionally been a symbol of Jewish freedom and historical continuity. In 1957 the Russian government initiated a ban on the public baking of matzoth in Kharkov. The scope of the ban cumulatively increased with each passing year, until in 1962 it covered the entire country. This development was accompanied by the usual press attacks on Judaism and Zionism. For the international Jewish community, supported by figures such as Bertrand Russell, the matzoth ban came to symbolize the totality of discrimination to which Russian Jews were subjected, and heavy protesting ensued. The Russian authorities proved sensitive and the situation has been significantly eased in the past two years. Certain apparently superfluous restrictions, such as the registering of the name of those Jews ordering matzoth, are still frequently enforced, tending to frighten off would-be purchasers.

There can be little doubt that the Jewish religion in the U.S.S.R. operates under severe restrictions. This stands both in contrast to the treatment accorded the other religious minorities and in violation of the basic religious rights guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution.

(Continued on page 6)



Photocredit, Alan Lombard

Gilles Gagné..... Fashions for men

Gilles Gagné, designer of men's clothing and owner of the Boutique Etcetera in Le Drug on Mountain Street, recently held a showing of his Spring and Summer collection at La Galerie du Siècle. M. Gagné, a 28-year-old French Canadian who had his first showing last fall, has created a truly unconventional, and at times spectacular, wardrobe for the young man about town who doesn't mind a few stares at the corner of Guy and St. Catherine. M. Gagné claims to be Montreal's only Haute Couture designer for men.

The collection was modelled by a group of gorgeous young men who looked almost too good to be true against a background of Op paintings and accompanied by weird jazz music.

To begin with, M. Gagné's idea of a traditional business suit is a brown and white pin-striped wool suit worn with a light green shirt. The jacket, like most of the jackets, comes three quarters of the way down the thigh. Gently flared from slightly above the waist, it has an eighteen-inch vent in the back. The pants, made of the same material, also bear M. Gagné's special touch as the pant legs are fairly wide and are longer in the back than in the front so that they come down over the heels. The whole outfit is quite attractive and could be very appealing on the right tall beautiful man.

The show opened with a dramatic all off-white rajah suit made of loosely woven wool with a high stand up collar. This was followed by a similarly styled suit in aquamarine and made of Indian raw silk. This suit was apparently made to be worn without a shirt underneath. Next came a gray blue rajah type suit made of wool and worn with a leaf green shirt and a huge artist's bow instead of a tie. Again, the jackets had very long rear vents and came almost down to the knee; could be very appealing on the right tall beautiful man. Another striking outfit was an all black wool suit with a high collar. It is meant to be worn with nothing on beneath the jacket, which has a very long inverted pleat in the back which is lined in royal purple.

After all this, the clothes really got wild. There was a white and black print suit made of toile de jute (I have no idea what that means). The two-button (brown) suit was worn over a mellow yellow crepe shirt. This shirt and the others was also designed by M. Gagné. Then there was a jacket made of striped brown and grey ribbed velvet worn with an artist's bow. It had a huge shawl-like collar and was worn with gray pants.

The pièce de résistance was an ankle-length sutan coat. Made of sole moirée (I don't know what that is either), it was reddish purple with a high stand-up collar made of lizard's skin. It was inspired by the long robes worn by priests. Although this number was just a little too far out for me, I suppose that it too could look very appealing on the right tall beautiful man.

By no means inexpensive, the suits begin at \$225, the clothes are very attractive and it would be a pleasure to see more men wearing bright colours and carefully tailored suits. The time of the monotonous dark business suit and the tee shirt, jeans and sneakers era is passing. So, if you're the right tall beautiful man go out and get yourself a Gilles Gagné designed suit and live a little.

By KLARA HORNE

FORGE

1967

prose

Although the three stories in this year's *Forge* share a common theme (masculine frustration), they could hardly be more varied in style and emotional tone. *Studying Causes Schizophrenia* by Ramon Lepage is the lightest of the three: a dry little anecdote of student life, its details engagingly familiar, and its tone ironic. The viewpoint is that of earnest undergraduate Paul, who has become stale with too much dedication to his marks. He gives himself a night on the town, visiting a grimly recognizable boîte called *The Morgue*, complete with five-piece pop band, weary waiter, and slightly sozzled girl whose escort has mysteriously failed to show up ("The fink!"). Paul's orgy is not what could be called total — he is mildly shocked by his dancing-partner's energy, and he doesn't like beer — there is only time for one kiss, too, before a police raid extinguishes the evening. Sadder yet, his subsequent appearance in court prevents his writing a *Mechanics* exam. Poor Paul comes to the rueful conclusion that there are advantages

after all to the monastic life. All the interest in this slight tale is centered in the author's attitude of amused detachment and his use of irony.

The John Brown by Ken Rajkumar conveys a very different impression, though again a controlled tone and style are its chief assets. The action, too, is slight: an old ferryman over a twenty-three year period comes to identify the daily passage of a train, "The John Brown" with the rhythm and energy of life itself. When it ceases to run, his fellow-villagers are astonished to see Stipple, "eyes flaring, shouting and running... They stared as Stipple ran and shouted against the surprised twilight, down the long track of the John Brown." Mr. Rajkumar makes his symbolic point with economy, and his style is both simple and eloquent. His values are conveyed with a spare and muscular imagery as in this account of the train's run:

From the flat horizon a black point developed. It changed, it grew, and even then its action

was determined, pre-occupied. Something was coming. Soon it was a black dash and then it was a fierce and lovely engine. It rushed with thunder and black smoke towards you, then screamed, iron wheels pumping at the rails, and flashed by with lowered wail and diminished into an ephemeral node on the horizon.

A style like this provides a dimension of allegory without any self-consciousness or pretension. Such simplicity is rare. This story is the work of a mature writer.

Lazar Sarna's long story *Towers* is a somewhat hyperthyroid tale. The narrator, who is also the protagonist, tells in tautly emotional terms, of his tormented marriage to a black girl. Both he and the girl are unstable, hence they are doomed from the start to destruction by the cruel pressures of society (here represented chiefly by his mother). Eventually the girl hangs herself, leaving her husband to brood in anguish as he looks ahead to his own suicide.

Structurally, *Towers* is built with skill; brief scenes flicker past in a feverishly rapid sequence, and sense impressions are acute ("his sluggish feet on the steps"), creating an illusion of abnormal tension. Unfortunately, the emotionalism of the narrator too often becomes dangerously shrill: "I will shout till I collapse strengthless and voiceless. But still I will cough and groan." Too often the author spoils his effect by straining and overintensity: "the water pasted her polished hair to her energetic features" — "her door opened and she fell on him sluttishly" — "Her meals were less than hardy." Thus although *Towers* is a story of occasional power and impressiveness, it is not under sufficient control to be a complete success. The author has yet to learn the value of restraint and the power of understatement. *The John Brown*, for all its brevity, its unassuming manner, and its lack of spectacular drama, is a better story.

By Constance Beresford-Howe

A review of the poetry in *Forge*, 1967 will appear next Friday.

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cultural attrition

As a distinctive nationality in the U.S.S.R., the Jewish community was and is entitled to enjoy a host of legal rights, including the perpetuation of its culture. These rights are, in fact, enjoyed by virtually all Soviet nationalities (including the 12,000 semi-nomadic Chukchis) except the Jews.

Soviet law requires that in the event ten parents request that their children receive an education in their mother tongue, that request shall be granted. Notwithstanding, there is today neither a single Yiddish school nor a Yiddish class in the entire U.S.S.R. This sharply contrasts with the situation thirty years ago, when 64% of all children from Yiddish-speaking homes attended Yiddish schools. This represented 53% of all Jewish students attending public schools. As late as 1940, the Yiddish school system enrolled 90,000 students. The discontinuance

of this system deprives the Jewish nationality of its chief medium of transmission of its heritage to young Russian Jews. With no knowledge or appreciation of Jewish history, philosophy, ethics, or religion, the younger generations are being easily assimilated into the Soviet mass culture. The official excuse that the Jewish community is too dispersed within the U.S.S.R. to make a Yiddish school system practicable seems flimsy in the light of the lengths to which the government has gone to establish the culture and native language educational system of the 1,000,000 Volga Germans living in Russia.

In the 1930's, eighteen Jewish theatrical companies, including the Jewish State Theatre, flourished. During the war years the number dwindled. The Yiddish Art Theatre in Moscow, ranked among the finest Soviet theatres, was

closed down by Stalin in 1949, its leading actor, Solomon Mikhoels, having been murdered in 1948 by the secret police. There is no permanent Yiddish theatre in the U.S.S.R. today. By contrast the 130,000 Gypsies in the Soviet Union have one in Moscow, and the government of Communist Poland, where only 30,000 Jews remain, still maintains the famous Kaminska Yiddish Theatre of Warsaw. In 1962 a Yiddish travelling troupe toured the Ukraine and Central Asia with marked success, and in February, 1963, played four performances in Moscow of Sholem Aleichem's "Tevye the Milkman" in Yiddish. Similar sellout crowds attend the concerts featuring Yiddish or Hebrew songs of foreign performers, from Jan Peerce in May 1963 to Geula Gil in September 1966.

The Soviet government seems clearly involved in a campaign

to erase a consciousness of the Jewish past. Soviet textbooks pointedly fail to mention the cultural contributions of Jews, although the culture of other minorities is treated liberally. The slaughter of Soviet Jews during the Nazi era is given little attention. Babi Yar, the ravine near Kiev where 100,000 Jews were annihilated by the Nazis, was to have been commemorated with a monument. Today it is the site of a new apartment development, with playgrounds and a stadium. It is said that the bones of the victims of 1941 are still occasionally turned up. Poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko stung official indifference with his now-famous poem, starting:

"There are no monuments
over Babi Yar
The steep slope is the
only gravestone..."

Yevtushenko was pressured into adding two lines about the

Russians who had also lost their lives at Babi Yar. He symbolized, however, a rising disenchantment among Soviet liberals and intellectuals with the policy of their government towards the Jews. Last year's Daniel-Sinyavsky trial had clear Jewish overtones: Daniel is a Jew, while Sinyavsky wrote under a Jewish-sounding pseudonym.

It is clear that the Jewish community of the Soviet Union does not share the rights of national and cultural expression accorded other ethnic groups. This constitutes a conscious policy of attrition of the Jewish culture, and an assault on the identity of a people who have spent 2000 years surviving less subtle (and therefore perhaps less effective) threats. What we are comfortably witnessing amounts to an Auschwitz of the Jewish soul.

civil rights

(Continued from page 3)

In response to charges of discrimination against the Jewish community, *qua* community, on either national or religious grounds, Soviet authorities and spokesmen usually shift the discussion by pointing to a mass of statistics showing the extent of participation of Jews in numerous occupations and various aspects of public life. Stress is therewith placed upon rights of Jews as *individuals*; the grounds have been arbitrarily shifted from communal rights to civil rights. What then, is the state of civil rights for Jews?

There is considerable evidence that, notwithstanding the numerous constitutional provisions and criminal statutes, discrimination against Jews in a number of vital and decision-making fields exists. While Jews are well-represented in the professions, sciences, and the arts (though their percentages in all of these are steadily declining), employment in administrative and in various governmental bureaus has clearly been subject to discriminatory quota regulations. These were imposed by Soviet authorities to cut down the

disproportionate number of Jewish civil servants and government officials in the early post-revolutionary years; this was clearly spelled out in the texts of interviews conducted with Premier Khrushchev, Culture Minister Furtseva, and various other Soviet officials as far back as 1956. The basic rationale employed was that if Jews were to occupy too many top positions, anti-semitism might be stimulated.

The quota system in admission practices of universities, which is the key to advancement in Soviet society, is perhaps the most disturbing of discriminatory patterns. A study of Soviet education by Nicholas DeWitt, a specialist formerly at the Harvard Russian Research Center, finds that quotas operate on the principle of "equivalent balance". This means that in trying to secure proportional representation of Soviet nationalities among the university population, the authorities favour individual students whose nationalities are under-represented.

On the basis of elaborate computations drawn from Soviet data, DeWitt shows that the quota system operates "to

the particularly severe disadvantage of the Jewish population". Between 1935 and 1958, his computations reveal, "the index of representation rose for most nationalities, but fell for Georgians and all national minorities, with a very drastic decline for the Jews".

Soviet data, released in 1961, show that the number of Jewish students in higher education at the end of 1960 was 77,177, which constituted 3.2% of the total number of university enrollments. (The Soviet Minister of Education had contended in 1959 that the figure was 10%.) On a percentage population basis, Jewish enrollment was 13%. Furthermore, when note is taken of the high proportion of Jews in urban areas (95%); the statistics suggest that "in those republics where Jews constitute an above-average proportion of the urban population, their representation among university students is well below the rate of the general population's access to higher education" (DeWitt).

The quota device in education may be a factor (among others, including the widening character of education gen-

erally) explaining the sharp percentage decline of Jews in the sciences. While the figures show an absolute increase from 24,400 in 1947 to 36,200 in 1961, the percentage of Jews among total scientific personnel has dropped from 16.8% in 1947 to 8.8%.

A discriminatory pattern whether deliberate or not, has also been evident in political life since the '40's. One index is the changing composition in the two houses of the Supreme Soviet. In 1937, 32 of 569 deputies of the Soviet Union — 5.6% — were Jews; in 1946, 5 out of 801 — 0.8% — in 1950, 2 out of 678 — 0.3%; in 1958, 3 out of 1364 deputies of both houses — 0.25%; in 1964, 8 of 1443 deputies of both houses — 0.5%. In view of the fact that the selection of candidates is a party-controlled affair, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that some understanding exists to avoid placing more than a token number of Jews on the ballot.

The composition of Soviets at the Union republic and local levels, with the exception of Lithuania, seriously under-represents the Jewish population in those republics. Paralleling

this decline is the drastic drop in Jewish representation on the Central Committee of the Communist party. In 1939, the percentage of Jews in this body was 10.8% higher than the combined percentage of both Ukrainians and Byelorussians. By 1952, the percentage of Jews dropped to 3, to 2 in 1956, and to 0.3 in 1961. Of the current 330-man Central Committee, only one is a Jew.

Only very recently have there appeared statements in the press condemning anti-semitism. In a speech in Riga in July, 1956, Premier Kosygin denounced "the manifestation of nationalism, great-power chauvinism, racism, anti-semitism" as "absolutely alien to and in contradiction to our world view". Whether these statements will signal an educational effort to eliminate anti-semitic manifestations, using the full force of Soviet law to do so, is uncertain. Certainly the situation seems to have improved slightly under the present administration. It is hoped that a more enlightened policy of the Soviet authorities will accord the Jewish minority their full constitutional civil rights, and allow them to preserve their identity intact.

Danté

Dante's, Montreal's newest coffee house, located at the Stanley Street site of the old New Penelope, was baptised last weekend by Willy Dunn and Pat Webb. The latter, billed as the world's best blues guitarist, was far from such. He's the type of instrumentalist that Tony Glover has labelled an "IBM musician", a hectic virtuoso whose performance is often little more than an athletic exhibition. Although Webb probably plays more notes per second than any other guitarist (and misses more), any meaningful phrases that result are wholly accidental and usually obscured by a barrage of tricks such as using bongo drum patterns with the right hand or playing notes with his elbow and biceps. It's always somewhat annoying to confront musicians whose ideals are complexity, speed, and originality for their own sake, but even more so in the case of Webb whose lack of real musicianship was accentuated by the powerful dignity and sensitivity of Willy Dunn, worthy of better than the second billing he got. Having acquired a measure of technical proficiency to complement the sincerity that was

always there, Willy is now an interesting musician with a good sense for getting the most out of a musical or poetic line. He does a good job of "Ira Hayes", for example; but his highest achievement is a song called "Crowfoot", a fine piece of music and poetry which he wrote himself and performs with the sort of convincing pride always associated with Peter La Farge.

Unfortunately, it seems that Dante's will be having more performers like Pat Webb than Willy Dunn. (Ritchie Havens is next, for example.) It's even more the pity because Jim Wallace, the proprietor, is not running the place with the aim of making money, (yes, Virginia...) leaving no reason why he couldn't bring in good traditional folk singers who certainly wouldn't attract huge crowds, but have nowhere else to play in this city: Wade Hemsworth, Tom Kines, Allan Mills, Jean Carrignan (whom Pete Seeger, incidentally often refers to as the best traditional fiddler in the world) all live in the Montreal area and are seldom heard from simply because of the commercial atmosphere which pervades the folk music scene here. These are the type of musicians we

would wish for at a place which is not concerned with making a profit.

It's a hopeful situation, in any case. With a little work on the club, such as a good public address system and heating on those nights when it's typically absent, Jim Wallace can, with a bit of imagination begin to make some sense out of the chaotic Stanley Street scene he inherited.

Note: Bo Doddley, one of the original rock and roll musicians who inspired the recent rhythm and blues fad, is appearing nightly at the Esquire Show Bar. Although I haven't heard him there, it's safe to say that he's worth seeing, judging on records and reputation.

by Chaim Tannenbaum

Sandwich Theatre

Sandwich Theatre is presenting a fine production of a very amusing little play, "Lunch Hour", this week. The play deals with a man and a woman having their first rendezvous during their lunch break. The man has found a sordid little hotel room for the tryst, assuring the manageress that he and his "wife" are getting

together for a little talk. Complications arise as the lie takes over the situation and the characters.

The author, John Mortimer, has fashioned a clever little piece of theatre which, like all good bedroom farce, is titillatingly funny; but, he has given the play a certain absurdist logic that makes it a serious comment on the lack of communication between people and the elusive nature of words. Under Sharon Sutherland's direction, the production in the union theatre retains much of the fun of good farce, if little of its gusto, and some of the pathos if little of the bite in the dreadful predicament of these two people.

What is more, her interpretation of the girl as a silly thing whose imagination makes her take on the personality of the man's wife, rules out the possible psychological excitement should the girl be motivated, even unconsciously, by her fear and disgust at this, her first affair.

The man, however, is just right. As played by Mickey Sirota, this dowdy little middle-aged failure, attempting his first adultery, this man with

(Continued on page 8)

what is your

potential?

When you think deeply about it from a religious standpoint, you begin to wonder — can anyone really measure man's potential, or put any limits on it? Can you measure God's love for His creation? No. But we can learn to let it mold and fill our lives. Hear this one-hour public lecture, "What Is Your Potential?" by JANE O. ROBBINS, C.S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

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reviews...

(Continued from page 7)

graying hair, large, dumpy overcoat, slight hunch, glasses and plaintive voice is a well-wrought character (yes, the beard is all wrong, but it's not too distracting). Mr. Siroto is a very funny man on stage and one of the few actors on campus who is a genuine versatile.

I saw the show Monday and Wednesday and, while the play was Mr. Siroto's on Monday, in two days, Anne Henderson had very nicely come into her own. Miss Henderson's voice lacks range and she doesn't play the girl with enough relish or energy. But I found her performance quite moving. There was a lovely quality of naiveté, a wide-eyed sincerity that could, if it had been attempted by an actress who tended to overstate, have fallen flat on its face. Miss Henderson pulled it off very well and, at moments, wonderfully.

In a small role, Eve Elberg improved by the second performance but was too fidgety, not forceful enough, for the manageress.

The play has some marvelous moments. The man acclaims,

"Look what we've achieved. A beachhead!" And, later, "You are the one oasis in the desert of my days and nights." We laugh at his preposterous melodramatics, but the impression of two pathetic people, trying to achieve some beauty in the dullness of their lives (they work in the same dress factory) moves us.

Technically, the show is well above average for Sandwich Theatre. Despite the limitations of budget and instruments, the Tech Manager, Alan Moyle, has shown us a very well-arranged set; the sound effects and costumes were imaginative. Lighting by Mike Bunting (aided by George Spelvin) was very well done. And, for once, we saw amateur actors who didn't miss the spotlights. I only regret that some kind of door wasn't obtained for the play. It is so important to the action of the piece, and all the exits and entrances were unfortunately sloppy.

In sum, despite the reservations, "Lunch Hour" is a very enjoyable half-hour and one of the best productions I've seen at Sandwich Theatre. There remain three more weeks of plays at the Union Theatre, admission free. Everyone should try

to take advantage of this opportunity to see good amateur theatre for free.

by Peter Whitzman

The Crucible

The English Department's commendable production last night of *The Crucible* illustrates Arthur Miller's powers of narration and his mastery of a period dialogue which is earthy and gnawed but never clumsy. Unlike Hawthorne who turned this episode into a pale elegy, Miller as a contemporary social critic has forged a white hot depiction of a people living on the verge of a sombre and mysterious continent. The comparison between McCarthyism and the Salem witch trials made in 1953 when the play had its first production was perhaps more apparent than real. No longer can this play be regarded as political journalism. Its place in theatre repertoire is firmly established.

In seventeenth century Massachusetts, theology collaborated with the Puritan mind to present a cosmology in which the devil seemed closer to man than to God. In such a world "the play" was prescribed as vainglory, and Abigail's pretense in the Courthouse would have been the closest approximation to live theatre that the new Englander was likely to experience.

The Crucible has been described as a contemporary morality play. It certainly contains the elements of melodrama; and the fact that the "trial" scene is but one of several climaxes ensures that the temperature seldom drops.

Perhaps therefore John Proctor may be likened to an Everyman dying to preserve the truth and goodness of himself and of others in opposition to the lies of the persecuting majority. Christopher Burke's performance as John Proctor was excellent, although he was perhaps handicapped by the playwright's resort to hesitation on Proctor's part in the final act which is difficult to control in view of his characterization in the earlier scenes. Judith Hodgson as Elizabeth Proctor gave her role a warmth and attractiveness that altogether belied the wan aridity of her lines.

Abigail played by Erika Ritter shows much promise and in the opening scene suggested the guile and the strength of personality needed to arouse the adolescent hysteria of her schoolmates. Elizabeth Walker provided an effective contrast as the naive and lonely Mary Warren. Anthony Northey had a difficult role as Giles Corey. He suggested some of the comical crankness intended by the author but found some difficulty in conveying the character's extreme senility. Julian Forrester

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1967

as Hale was precise although perhaps a little too supercilious in the opening scene at the Parris household. His fussiness and bookish humor that lapses more and more into superficialities might have been more emphasized.

Michael Melville and Bruce Covert as Danforth and Hathorne respectively gave their roles a plausibility which was invaluable in carrying the second half of the play and which was all the more remarkable as the play has provided them with no apparent motivation.

The cast, which gave excellent support throughout has been meticulously directed by Frank Faragoh. Costumes by Anne Hirno, colorful by comparison with seventeenth century Massachusetts tastes, were nonetheless admirably suited to the production. The austere simplicity of the settings lent not only a starkness but a suggestion of unmellowed beams appropriate to the period.

In all of Miller's plays society is revealed as false and destructive. But in *The Crucible*, Miller feels that he himself is involved. He has clearly identified himself with Proctor in the struggle against collective persecution, and Proctor's cry: "How may I live without my name?" expresses an endless challenge to the human spirit.

by Dennis Mullen



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EUS President



JIM CLIFT



PETER WOOLSEY

Pensketch:

In the past four years, Jim has been active in freshman receptions, Winter Carnival, Old McGill and as an organizer of major intercollegiate sporting events. His recent appointment to the Scarlet Key Honour Society is further proof of his contributions to McGill student activities. We feel that his enthusiasm and spirit is exactly suited for the needs of this important office.

Platform:

1. Increased communications between the executive and committee chairmen and the Engineering student body.
2. Increased activity of the curriculum committee with more student-professor discussions.
3. Increase the role of the Engineering faculty in the affairs of the entire university.

Committee for the Candidate

Pensketch:

The candidate was display convener last year for Engineering Week. He is presently treasurer of the Electrical Society, and a Douglas Tutor. Also, his marks are good.

Platform:

- Get more student involvement in E.U.S. activities. 1) Increase publicity of coming events 2) Make sure lower year students feel welcome.
 - Make L.Y.C. a more effective group to generate spirit among lower years. 1) Put 2 E.U.S. advisors in L.Y.C. 2) Short pep talks to the lower year classes before they elect class representatives. 3) Improved communication between E.U.S. and L.Y.C.
 - Set up drive for furnishings to redecorate Iron Ring Room and press for proper E.U.S. office.
 - Expand curriculum committee scope and increase student-professor dialogue; e.g. smokers.
 - Descriptive lectures to second year students to help them make a logical choice of which branch to enter.
- If elected, the candidate promises to do the best job he can.

Committee for the Candidate

VOTE

ASUS President



MARTY KING



AARON RYND

Pensketch:

Marty King is a third year Arts student in the Psychology Majors program, and has demonstrated his organizational and administrative abilities in a large variety of campus events. Over the last year he has been involved in many of the ASUS projects and at present is third year class president. Above all he possesses a flair for efficiency and innovation.

Platform:

The concrete programs established this year must be continued and enlarged, especially the Course Guide. In the coming year a thorough evaluation of this year's Course Guide must be made and a much improved Course Guide 68 put out with these recommendations kept in mind. The speakers program, which was almost nil this year, must be revamped. The revised constitution up for ratification should be accepted and followed. The tutorial program should be enlarged and its staff increased as it has become a truly vital program. Marty would provide a printing service for clubs and societies under the ASUS, ensuring regular publication of the ASUS News at a much smaller cost. Three out of four undergraduate students at McGill are in Arts and Science and Marty intends to assert the ASUS role at McGill.

Committee for the Candidate

Platform:

- Stop vacillating and prepare a thorough well-managed Course Guide to cover at least all second, third and fourth year courses.
- Extend the use of ASUS publications to gather and express opinions on important campus issues.
- Start to transform McGill's educational system through meetings with progressive faculty members, expanded programs in course design and experimental teaching programs.
- Co-operate with UGEQ in forming a student discount service.
- Press hard for increased ASUS representation on the Students' Council.

Pensketch:

Competent students are desperately needed to manage the ASUS program. Rynd has clearly demonstrated his strong capabilities in student affairs. He has worked on a previous ASUS executive as Class Representative and knows the organization and its potential. As a full voting member of the Senate Library Liaison Committee, he is experienced in the directing of new programs and in communicating effectively with both the faculty and the administration. He co-authored the UGEQ report of 1965 and was one of the founders of the McGill External Affairs Department. These activities have given him the ability to analyze and handle complex situations.

Committee for the Candidate

FREEZE — WAIT — REANIMATE

Evan Cooper — Life Extension Society

speaks on

CRYOGENICS AND LIFE EXTENSION

Palmer Howard Theatre.
Medical Building1 p.m. — Friday,
Feb. 24, 1967

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THE COMMITTEE FOR TAX SUPPORTED JEWISH SCHOOLS

regrets that representatives of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Protestant School Board REFUSED to debate the case for tax supported Jewish Schools before a critical student audience.



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PARKING FACILITIES

JV five host Orchids; prep for cage playoffs

by RALPH COVIENSKY

After an exhibition loss to the Montreal Orchids some time ago, Indian basketball coach Frank Schieder immediately scheduled a rematch set for 7:30 pm in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium tonight.

This game will be the final preparation for the CIBL playoffs, when the Tribe will meet the University of Montreal Carabins in a best of three series. The Orchids have a fine team — one with an explosive offence, a tight defence, and the necessary blending of stars and hustlers to make any squad a winner.

In the first game Vinny Lloyd, the fine guard from New York City, had a previous commitment and could not play. His play in the upcoming match may be a decisive influence.

Jack Wessel, the other guard who started the season, still has his leg in a cast so he will not be playing. It was in the game against the Orchids that Wessel broke his leg. He had played probably his finest contest of the season before the unfortunate incident occurred. Thus, while tuning up for the playoffs, the Indians will have a matter of revenge working for them.

The first game against the Carabins, for the CIBL championship, will be played in the

Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium 8 pm Monday night.

Andy Orris, who will not play in the exhibition contest with the Orchids, will most certainly compete in the championship series. Orris' presence will give the Indians an awesome height advantage over the Carabins.

Steve Hurley and Orris are both 6'2" and Russ Bingham and Steve Fraid are both 6'3". If the Indians control the backboards as much as their height suggests, the series could conceivably go only two games.

Coach Schieder thinks that a box and one could work against the Carabins. "We'll start with the zone," stated the coach, "and if it doesn't keep (Pierre) Brodeur from scoring, we'll change to a man-to-man. Hurley saw the Carabins against the Redmen," the coach continued, "and he says that Brodeur had to pass off against the box and one."

The Tribe feels that it can defeat the Carabins but it realizes that the squad will finally have to reach its full potential.

On road against Waterloo, McMaster

Redmen close up ice shop

by DAVE CARIN

The ice Redmen play out their final two SIHL games tonight and tomorrow in the far away reaches of western Ontario against the second place Waterloo Warriors and the sixth spot McMaster Marlinns.

A measure of pride is all the Redshirts can gain from the trip, as they have already been eliminated from playoff consideration, a situation due largely to their seven-game losing streak. They will hit the rails without Skippy Kerner, Jim Valerianos, and Ralph Langevin and will have Roger Helal back to dress as the extra forward or defenceman, wherever he's needed.

Also back for the season finale is Jean Dupéré, who has emerged from his brief retirement to don the blades again. Dupéré played in the Winter Carnival clash on a regular shift and didn't show any ill effects from his stay away from the rinks.

One of the Redmen's nine points has come from an encounter with Waterloo which ended in a 3-3 draw. That would prompt a guy to believe that the two tribes could battle on even terms again... but he'd have to be awfully drunk.

Waterloo has since gone on to terrorize the rest of the league, losing only to the immortal Toronto Varsity Blues and to the Western Mustangs. However, McMaster is a team with a different odor. The Marlinns have been hot and cold most of the season

(mostly cold), and whenever a game is staged at Dundas Arena, their home rink, anything can happen.

The kindest words that can be written about Dundas is that it is a dump. The ice surface is as slippery as a field of wet cabbage, and the dimensions of the rink would be more suitable for a band of midgets playing hopscotch. Dundas is the place where Toronto splashed to their only loss of the season, illustrating the fact that hockey skill is unnecessary for a win in that shiny shop.

There are a couple of things that the Redmen can look forward to on the weekend, besides an interesting train ride back to Montreal. A couple of points for Johnny Taylor would assure him a spot among the league's top ten scorers, and boost his chances for All Star recognition.

A win or two, or a tie, or any combination of the two, or even some respectable losses would give this year's squad a better record than the '65-'66 edition, which ended the campaign in eighth place. If they do come away from the weekend frays empty-handed, a colossal fold will have come to a suitable, if inglorious end.

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Room 219

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at the Goethe House, 3418 Drummond Street,
or evening box office

Papooses finish year by mauling Macdonald

The hockey Indians bid a fond farewell to the ice wars for this year when they handed winless Macdonald College a 12-3 drubbing Wednesday night at the Winter Stadium.

For the first 40 minutes the Tribe hardly worked up a sweat while building up a slim 4-3 lead on goals by Les Rombough, Britt Doherty, Gary Rankin and Doug Crossley. Marksmen for the JV Aggies, were Andre Millier, Gordie Clarence and John Wilson.

Mac, however, never came down from Cloud Nine and the Indians soon dashed their victory hopes by pumping in eight goals in the final stanza, including two-goal performances by Doherty, Crossley and Rick Walker and solo

tallies by Mike Stacey and Rankin.

With nothing at stake and Mac providing only a trace of opposition, the whole Indian squad jelled into one compact unit.

Offensively the Tribe could do little wrong as Aggie goalie Barry Blain proved to be a human sieve.

Head coach Len McDougall, who completed his rookie year, was elated with his team's performance but was disappointed about their four wins, seven losses and one tie and fifth-place finish.

Macdonald romps to victory

Hoop Redmen Collapse 116-83

by BRIAN KIRLIN

Had Barry Chaim's last second field goal from center court been worth 34 points the Redmen cagers would have edged Macdonald College by a single point Wednesday night. But as it was, the shot was worth two and the Red and White found themselves on the short end of a long string, 116-83.

Macdonald all but demolished the Redmen's first half full court press by breaking one man into the clear for a lay-up after lay-up.

In the second stanza, the Red and White's man-to-man defence leaked like a sieve. Macdonald continually found one man standing all by his lonesome under the basket for an easy hoop, and the Aggies gradually pulled away on their ability to score at will against the Red and White.

The Redmen managed 50 per cent from the floor in the first half to go with a 44 per cent second half shooting display.

The Red and White hit 75 and 50 per cent of their charity tosses.

Roger Baillie paced the Redmen attack with 19 points. Shelly Zimmer with 18, Pete Small with 16, and Dave Leibson with 15 also hit double figures. Baillie and Small combined for 38 rebounds, Baillie with 24 and Small with 14.

The Aggies got six men into double figures. Doug Boyd with 29, Al Armitage and Winston Ingalls with 21 each, Bob McLeod and Bill Holt with 18, and Bob Whitney with 13 did the damage for Macdonald.

The Redmen's 83 point effort

was topped only by their 90 point performance in a winning display against the Laval Rouge et Or. On the other end of the court, however, the 116 points was the most scored against the Red and White in this year of horror upon horror.

PRESS BOXES: the dismal season has run its course and the words that filter up from the floor show it... "What! No more meal tickets?"

JOCKSTRAPPERS FOR THIS ISSUE
Well, friends, another Friday group grope comes to a climactic end at 7 pm Thursday night due to the efforts of some of the all-time greats. Halmy, of course, cracked the whip good like a head jockstrapper should. Scribe, inspired by the celebrated L. (Honey Fitz) Fitzgerald, hacked out another effort. And Hoss rehacked. Other all-stars: Seymour Writeless and Pom-pom Coviensky. Let's really hear it for the Ace.

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STUDENTS' ATHLETICS COUNCIL

Applications are called for the position of:

VICE-CHAIRMAN AND REPRESENTATIVE OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

- Applicants may be in any year and must have participated in intercollegiate athletics.
- Applications should be made to the Secretary of the SAC, J. M. Forsyth, in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium (business office), by February 24th.

R.C.M. Bourne, Chairman, SAC

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Mon.-Fri. from Feb. 27

Psychology Club Executive ELECTIONS

Wednesday, MARCH 1, 1967, is the last day for nominations for the positions of:

1. President
2. External Vice-President
3. Internal Vice-President
4. Treasurer
5. Publicity Manager
6. Program Chairman

Applications must be in Room 467 of the Union by noon of the above date. Applicants must be registered members of the Club and nominations must be put forward with the signatures of five registered members stating their faculties and years. The positions require a degree of responsibility and candidates are advised to come to Room 467 any lunch hour to read the constitution and speak with this year's executive before applying.

Sunday

(Continued from page 3)

NEWMAN: Extension from Saturday of "Christian Encounter Weekend" at the Gault Estate. Coffee and Mass at 10 am, 12 and 7 pm. Discussion afternoon.

Monday

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA: Dr. D. R. Wiles of Carleton University, "The Chemistry of Hot Atoms." Otto Maass 112, 1 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Writ in Water, Play'd in Fire" by Chris O'Donnell. Union Theatre, 3rd floor, 1:15 pm. Admission free.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB: Last series game and master point night. Elections. Union coffee lounge, 7:30 pm.

NEWMAN: Lunch 12-2 pm, coffee anytime. Mass 1 and 5 pm.

MUSIC SOCIETY: Recorded Music — Rimsky-Korsakov, Chopin,

Mendelssohn, Bach. Union north lounge, 2-4 pm.

MOC: Last chance to buy tickets for the banquet (March 3). Union ticket office, \$1.75 each.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB: Daytona Motors on new safety regulations in Quebec, possibly movies. McConnell 304, 1 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Cast call 6:30 pm, orchestra 7 pm. Moyse Hall.

GERMAN DEPT: Prof. Heinrich Henel, "A theory of the German 'Novelle'". L-26, 8:30 pm.

RVC: Dance tonight in gym, 8:30 pm. All invited.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Rev. David MacInnes, "Get Acquainted": Introduction to Mission, Union B-27, 1 pm.

Tuesday

CHORAL SOCIETY: Regular practice. Union Ballroom, 5-6:20 pm.

YAVNEH: Class on thematic analysis of the Bible, Hillel House, 3460 Stanley St.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist, soup and coffee available. Canterbury House, 3555 University, 1:10 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Writ in Water, Play'd in Fire", by Chris O'Donnell. Union Theatre, 3rd floor, 1:05 pm. Admission free.

SOCIOLOGY SOCIETY: SGWU, Loyola, McGill, and U de M third conference of seminar on education. Dr. Miles Wisenthal of McGill, "Education for All". Vanier Auditorium, Loyola, 8 pm.

NEWMAN: Lunch, coffee, 12-2 pm.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT: Prof. Heinrich Henel, "Interpretation Einiger Gedichte Von C.F. Meyer", German seminar, 3666 McTavish, 3 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Cast, Union 307, 1 pm.

LIBERAL CLUB: Nomination meeting, election of delegates for FELQ convention, Union B-26, 1 pm.

WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE: C.L.R. James, "Is Marxism Valid Today?" Hall Building, Sir George, 8 pm.

Classified

HOUSING

WANTED: 3 bedroom apartment. May 1 to Oct. 1. Phone Mary at 849-0607 after 6 pm.

WANTED: apartment suitable for 2-3 people to sublet for summer. Telephone 849-0325, room 726. Message may be left.

MAN ENOUGH TO STUDY NOW? Join two students for March and April in peaceful Westmount apartment. 931-1721 Local 52 or 935-3752.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET: 2½ rooms Snowdon area. Low rent. May 1 - Sept. 15. Call 342-0542 after 10:30 pm.

WANTED: 3 room apartment from April 15 - September. Preferably in St. Lambert area or vicinity. Please call 735-0810 after 7.

FOUND

CHANGE PURSE on third floor telephones in Leacock Building. Phone RI. 4-6237 (leave message).

FOR SALE

ONE 50cc BLUE HONDA, excellent condition. Asking \$180 or best offer. Phone Julie at 849-0607 after 6 pm.

TAPE RECORDER of Bell & Howell, good condition. Mylar tapes, microphone. \$135 or best offer. Call Sonny, 845-5841 evenings.

WANTED

SKIS IN GOOD CONDITION, appropriate for male student of average height. Call RE. 7-7049.

MOTOR SCOOTER. Call Mark. 342-9605 evenings.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1967

WANTED, TRUMPET, any working condition, for beginner. Will pay cheapest price. Leave name and telephone number with Abe, 733-3759.

LOST

BURGUNDY FLORENTINE WALLET Thursday night (15) Union ladies room. Bus pass in it. Please contact Rachel Gingras: 271-8753.

AMERICAN LITERATURE SURVEY, Vol. 4. Reward: 486-1926.

IMURA NAVY WOODEN SKIS and poles at Mont Habitant Friday night. Sentimental value. Phone 467-4150.

FOX FUR HAT (brown and white) with a brown silk lining. If found please call 482-9271 — Reward.

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TYPIST, EXPERIENCED in theses, term papers, etc., seeks work at home. For information call 482-5749, Mrs. Bendit.

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TUTORING

PARISIAN STUDENT wishes to tutor McGill students in French. Call 482-4662 after 7 pm. Apt. 1211. From Friday in evenings.

TUTORING IN MYSTICISM, techniques of consciousness expansion, cosmological and occult principles, metaphysical interpretation of history. 288-7368.

TUTORING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, French and Philosophy. Located one block from campus. 845-4703.

MISCELLANEOUS

NUDES WILL BE ACCEPTED for the 100th Annual Camera Club photo exhibition at the Union switchboard until March 3 — photographs also.

DIE NOW — LIVE LATER: Evan Cooper, International Life Extension Society, speaks on human freezing and reanimation. Palmer Howard Theatre, McIntyre Bldg., 1 pm, Friday, Feb. 24.

BUDDY KAYE ORCHESTRAS, Reg'd. Orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions. Telephone 748-8370.

THE BLACK LIGHT, Boite du Café. Books, Magazines, music, conversation, neo-internationalism. 3607 Clark St. between 8 and 12 pm.

LIVE FOREVER: Evan Cooper, president International Life Extension Society, speaks on Cryogenics. Palmer Howard Theatre, McIntyre Bldg., Friday, Feb. 24, 1 pm.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY presents: Walter Joachim, cellist, with Montreal Symphony, Friday, Feb. 24, 1-2 pm. Leacock 219. No admission charge.

MOC FREE SKI LESSONS, certified instructors. Sunday, Feb. 26 at Glen Mountain. Chartered bus and tow ticket \$5.50 from Union ticket office.

PAUL BUTTERFIELD IS SCARED. "Service entrance" band headlines folk society student concert March 6, Monday, 8 pm. 75¢. Note date.

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MARKO MCGILLICUDDI: Good Gad! Small people can be fun but must I.O.U.'s last forever? A happy birthday nevertheless. Brother Sue.

LE FILM "VISAGES DE SAINT-EXUPERY" sera projeté gratuitement, en séance exceptionnelle, par Le Cercle Français. Mercredi 1 Mars, 8 pm, L132.

DOES GOD GRADE ON THE CURVE?

IF HE DOES, I'LL MAKE IT.

McGill Christian Fellowship



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WITH ACTION*

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